

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, **W. A. SPEAR**, of Hamilton.
For Lieutenant Governor, **MARTIN WILKINSON**, of Wayne.
For Supreme Judge, **WILLIAM H. HARRIS**, of Trumbull.
For Treasurer of State, **W. A. SPEAR**, of Hamilton.
For Auditor of State, **W. A. SPEAR**, of Hamilton.
For Board of Public Works, **JACOB BLUMENBERGER**, of Trumbull.

The Dred Scott, Democratic Platform.

We publish in this week's paper, the compilation of misstatements, abridgments, and contradictions, which was resolved into a Democratic platform at the Dred Scott County Convention in Findlay, on the 15th; and we hope our readers will "pick it down" as to preserve it for coming generations, for it certainly deserves to take rank, in novelty, with the Blue Laws of Connecticut.

The first resolution endorses James Buchanan. The second declares that it is a fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party, that the people are capable of self-government, and that the powers of Congress shall be limited to constitutional grants; and they make this declaration, notwithstanding the fact that this very Administration, which they so fully endorse, has at this very time, a "standing army" in Kansas, headed by a Governor, not elected by the people who are declared to be so entirely "capable of self-government," but appointed by Buchanan for the purpose of coercing nineteen twentieths of the people of Kansas into submission, to a villainous code of laws, framed by the twelfth. And far above the din of busy life, promoted by the pursuits of peaceful industry, is heard the ding dong of Administration work-shops, engaged in forging shackles, for one half the free people, and weapons to cut the throats of the other half. This is a practical exemplification of the tender regard entertained by the Democracy, for the capabilities of the people.

The third resolve, in this noted platform, assumes that the Republicans hold "that Congress has sovereign power," which "favors of monarchy and Federalism." This charge comes with rather an ill grace, from a party that takes the ground in their Dred Scott decision, that the right of property in man, is on a level with the right of property in horses and cattle; and that therefore the slaveholder can take his slaves with him whither he goes himself, can take them into the territories and hold them there, in despite of any legislation on part of the territorial government, because the territories being the common property of the entire Union, the citizens of no section should be prevented from going there, and taking with them their property and holding it there, including slaves, and in regard to the States that the slaveholder has a right to bring his slaves into the free State and retain them there, as long as he may see fit to sojourn, all State Legislation to the contrary notwithstanding. This is the regard to Democracy have for State Rights and popular sovereignty.

But the charge in this third resolve that the Republicans aim to clothe the general government with absolute power to the detriment of State Rights, is most palpably contradicted in the latter part of the sixth resolution, in which it is asserted that the Republicans have passed a law bringing the State government into direct conflict with the general government; and our very consistent opponents "pledge ourselves to do all in our power to remove the deep disgrace, by the passage of the last named law." The Republican party according to this, are aiming to strengthen the general government, so as to crush the States, and to enlarge the powers of the State governments, so as to invade the province of the general government; upon the one hand they are represented as desirous of centering all power in the general government, and on the other as ultra advocates of State Rights.

In the fourth resolution, in the spirit of the Dred Scott decision, they set forth that "this government was founded for the white man, and of course the black man having no rights, is at the mercy of the white man, may be bought or sold just to suit the caprice or the interest of his pale faced neighbor; and this resolution further declares that the Republicans "to be consistent should not object to the marriage of their sons and daughters, with Africans." And this comes from a party that elevated Richard M. Johnson to the Vice Presidency—a man who took for his wife one of these very "Africans," and with this same black wife and his sable daughters, repaired to Washington City and took up his head quarters there, as the Democratic Vice President of the United States, and nothing prevented him from occupying the White House, but General Jackson's fortunate sensibility of life. The Democratic Convention which met in Columbus in 1848, passed the following resolution, that will be found in the Ohio Statesman of that year: "That we have very profound respect for the honesty and integrity of Richard M. Johnson, and hail him as one who in every situation, has acted well his part as a soldier, statesman, and higher still, as the solid work of God, an honest man."

Now just think of it; these consistent Democrats, who thought it no disgrace, to the party or to the white race, or to the nation to elevate to the high position of the Vice Presidency a practical amalgamationist, now allow their pure souls to be exceedingly harassed and troubled, lest the effort of the Republican party, to prevent the extension of slavery into the territories or its introduction into our State, may result in amalgamation!

The fifth resolution charges that the Republican party raised the taxes from six mills to ten mills on the dollar—repealed the law imposing a tax for school libraries—prohibited the County Commissioners from laying a tax for bridge purposes, &c. And here again we find two grave charges at loggerheads; one for increasing the taxes, and another for reducing them. In regard to the raising of the rate of tax from six to ten mills on the dollar we say briefly it is just the fact. The rate of taxation for 1855 and 1856 was the same. This bold charge, however, is founded in fact, and is moreover most ridiculous blunder, showing that the person who prepared that platform for the committee to report, was totally ignorant of the subject on which he volunteered to enlighten the people; for the rate of tax on the State levy, never was as high as even six mills on the dollar, not even under the

disrupt administration. In 1858, the State levy was three mills and six tenths on the dollar; in 1859 the State levy was the same; in 1860 and 1861, the State levy was only three mills and one tenth on the dollar. Any one who can understand figures, may satisfy himself as to the State levy for 1855 and 1856, by referring to the Auditor's Reports for 1858 and 1859, or the tax duplicate, or the County Treasurer's exhibit. We were no little astonished that Mr. Galt who has had so much experience in tax-paying and who is inspiring to be a Doctor of Law, should reiterate such a foolish charge. Let our men of property just reflect for a moment as to what their taxes must have amounted to, if in addition to the county and municipal tax, they had been compelled to pay six or ten mills on the dollar of State tax. So much for this charge. Now for the others. Provision is made for building of bridges, and a fund provided for the payment of the same under the head of road taxes, one third of which goes to that purpose.

The Republicans have repealed the library law. Well who in Hancock County regrets this, except the few who are benefited by the library of books, that have accumulated at the Auditor's office in Findlay, from the fact that the people in the several Districts in the County, so far treat the beggerly allotment of books, for their several Districts with contempt as to refuse to take them from the Auditor's office. And because our leading old liners, who make the Court House their headquarters have a most admirable library at hand, all at the dear people's expense, they are very vindictive at the Republicans for repealing the law, and thus cutting off such a convenient source of reference to the Court House library. We hope the people of this county will understand very clearly that the Democracy are in favor of restoring this law.

In the sixth resolution they add several other charges, among which are the passage of the "bird law" and the "fish law." Let us see how much demagoguery is going to make out of this.

The object of the game law, is to prevent the destruction of such birds and wild animals, during the season they are propagating, as are serviceable to man for food or otherwise. It has been the case that a class of idle, lazy scavengers, who loiter about our towns and cities, when the gambling tables cease to satisfy their cravings, would shoulder their fowling pieces and sail forth at this particular season, and commence an indiscriminate slaughter of everything in the form of game in their way, just to gratify their own destructive propensities. The object of this bill was to prevent this. But what makes this charge more ridiculous, is that they say that the law was passed by the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, last Spring, by a leading Democrat, who reported in the form it passed, by the same individual as a Committee, and was sustained on its passage, by nearly all the leading Democratic members, among whom we find the names of Corry, and Cowan of Ashland, Bingham, Holmes, and Hutchinson of Madison, Langdon and Miller, and Robinson, and Smith of Montgomery, and Thomas, and in fact a large proportion of the Democratic members. The fact is, the bill was not made a party question, for a number of the Republicans voted against it. Here is the record on the final passage of the bill:

"On motion of Mr. Thomas, the vote by which the House refused to pass House bill 74, to prevent the destruction of birds and wild animals, during the season they are propagating, was reconsidered—yeas 70, nays 19. Mr. Thomas moved that the bill be referred to a select committee of one, with instructions to strike out red inked wood-pecker as protected by the bill.

Mr. Hawkins moved to further instruct to strike out red inked wood-pecker, which motion was opposed by Langdon, and adopted by Mr. Hawkins. Motion disagreed to. The motion to strike out red inked wood-pecker was agreed to. Mr. Thomas moved that the bill be referred to a select committee of one, with instructions to strike out red inked wood-pecker as protected by the bill. The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Egler and Mr. Burns opposed, and Mr. Thomas advocated the bill. Mr. Ricker moved the previous question, which was sustained. Bill passed—yeas 88, nays 40.

Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and a regular farmer, from Hamilton county, the Democratic Gibraltar of Ohio. This bill as first introduced had been defeated, because it contained a wood-pecker too much, to receive the vote of the Democracy. To make the bill acceptable, Mr. Thomas moves a reconsideration, and gets the bill in trim to satisfy his Democratic brethren.

"This fish bill" was, in like manner, supported by members from both parties. To explain the nature of the bill, we need only give the following remarks, from Mr. Langdon, a Democratic member, from Hamilton county:

"Mr. Langdon said, this bill is not based on any ideas of romance or poetry, though both come in to the support of the bill. It is based on the principle of the equality of rights of all men, and is intended to increase the supply of fish, by protecting them in the spawning season, and in the winter, when they are rendered almost helpless by the effects of cold. At these seasons fish are literally slaughtered, and there is danger of an extermination of some of the most valuable kinds. In the rivers about Cincinnati, fishermen drag their seines constantly, with a view to supply the market, and in some of the rivers dams are constructed in such a manner as to entirely stop the upward progress of fish to suitable spawning places. Below these dams at some seasons of the year millions of fish congregate, and are most wantonly destroyed by the action of the seines, and the markets. Several petitions have been sent here from the lake region urging the passage of some law to protect fish and fisheries, and Mr. L. thought the bill is not only demanded as an act of justice to men having equal rights, but by the people generally."

do not trust the people with it.— True they publish an exposition of this report taken from the Cincinnati Enquirer. But it is not the report nor anything like it. Instead of giving it in the language of the Committee, the Enquirer professes to state in substance what the Committee did say, and occupies nearly as much space with this perversion of facts, as it would have taken for the genuine report. The article in the Enquirer would do much better as a caricature of the report. And the local press of the party take the hint, and copy this humbuggery, from the Enquirer, with the stereotyped remark, that "not having room for the whole report," they "present it in a condensed form as found in the Cincinnati Enquirer." This is cowardly to say the best of it. The investigation was conducted by one of their own leading men, and they cannot deny its truthfulness. Mr. Sparrow was until lately Democratic Postmaster at Columbus, and has been for some time past a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Franklin County, and is shown by the following notice, copied from the Statesman, was elected chairman of this committee, even since he completed this investigation:

COLUMBUS, August 15th, 1857.
2 o'clock P. M. }
The Franklin County Democratic Central Committee met at the office of Wm. R. Ranklin, and organized by appointing Thomas Sparrow President, G. E. Esda Secretary, and John Weaver Treasurer.

Let them publish the report correctly if they dare.

Where Mr. Payne stood in 1850.

The Democracy through their spokesmen at their County Convention, harped very much on the change of position of their opponents, and endeavored to convey the idea that their party was inflexible. Rev. Calahan not yet a yearling Locofoco, and who not three years since was a disunion Abolitionist, was exercised very much on this point. The right of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the territories, was as abhorrent, as it was a direct infringement of the Constitution, and their "noble candidate," Payne was the very man at this time to reflect the sentiments of the party on his subject. To let the people see what views Payne entertained in 1850, on the subject, and particularly on Congressional legislation, we would refer to the Senate Journal of 1849-50, page 290; where two votes were taken on a series of proposition presented by Mr. Blake, on the subject of slavery.

We quote the proceedings as given in the Journal, on the above mentioned page:

"The question on being agreed to the first proposition of the amendment offered by Mr. Blake, to wit: Resolved, That the sentiment of the freedom of Ohio is, 'No more slave States—no more slave territories.'"

Mr. Whitman demanded the yeas and nays thereon, which being ordered, resulted—yeas 25, nays 3.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Barker, Beeson, Blake, Blockson, Burns, Chase, Dennison, Dimmock, Eckley, Ferguson, Harlan, Lawrence, Lewis, Myers, Oids, Patterson, PAYNE, Randall, Salter, Swift, Vinal, WHITMAN, Wilson, Worcester and Speaker—25.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Byers, Howard and Johnson—3.

So the first proposition was agreed to.

The question then being on agreeing to the second proposition, to wit: "That Congress has the power, and should apply the Ordinance of Congress of 1787, so far as relates to slavery, to all the territories of the United States."

Mr. Burns demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, resulted yeas 21, nays 7.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Barker, Beeson, Blake, Chase, Dennison, Dimmock, Eckley, Ferguson, Harlan, Lawrence, Lewis, Oids, PAYNE, Randall, Salter, Swift Vinal, Wilson, Worcester and Speaker—21.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Blockson, Burns, Byers, Howard, Johnson, Patterson, and Whitman—7.

So the second proposition was agreed to.

Bank Failure.

The country is wide, and in a financial point of view, has been suddenly thrown into great consternation, by the failure of the New York Branch of the Life Insurance and Trust Company, one of the most extensive Banks of Deposit and Exchange in the Country. Its liabilities are reported as great as nine millions of dollars. This crash is supposed to have been occasioned by speculation in stocks. There is very great excitement in New York and Cincinnati especially.

"COSTAR," the Great Rat, Roach, & Extremist, 388 Broadway, N. Y., has commenced the advertising campaign in our columns. See Advertisement and Special Notice in to-day's paper.

Platform of Principles Adopted by the Hancock County Democracy on the 15th.

1st. RESOLVED, That the policy pursued by the administration of James Buchanan meets our entire approval.

2d. RESOLVED, That the doctrines of the Fathers of our government, that "the people are capable of self-government; and that the powers of Congress shall be limited to constitutional grants," are fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party, as well as of our form of government; and that, therefore, we are in favor of a strict construction of the constitution of the United States—believing that any other policy is subversive of State's rights, and dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union.

3d. RESOLVED, That the position of the black Republicans, as set forth at their convention at Philadelphia and acted upon by them since, that Congress has sovereign power, is only suited to the tastes of the Alexander Hamilton school of politicians.

4th. RESOLVED, That while we believe slavery to be an evil, and look forward with hope and confidence to the day when it will be entirely eradicated by the peaceful and constitutional action of the people of the States where it exists; yet we believe that this government was established by white men for white men, and that the attempt made by the black Republicans to reduce whites to a level with negroes, is most villainous and outrageous, leading to amalgamation, and all the degrading consequences connected therewith; that the black Republicans, in order to be consistent should not object to the marriage of their sons and daughters with Africans; and that it is false that the framers of our government intended that negroes should occupy seats on our judiciary, or in our legislative halls, which is the position taken by the leading black Republicans; and that holding these views, believe that the decision in the Dred Scott case was made correctly.

5th. RESOLVED, That the black republican party who rode into power in 1855, under the cry and promise of "retrenchment and reform," have most signally failed to carry out their promises; that instead of retrenchment they have added increased expenses; raised the State levy from six mills on the dollar, as it was in 1854 and 1855 under democratic rule, to ten mills on the dollar;—that while the democrats with six mills on the dollar could pay off six hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars of the State debt, annually, and have a surplus in the treasury, the black republicans, with a levy of ten mills, are running the State in debt; borrowing millions of dollars, robbing the children of the library fund, that they have prohibited county commissioners from levying any bridge tax, however much such a tax may be needed; they have kept the attorney general of the State at attending petty negro lawsuits, entirely out of his duty; they have paid "smelling committee-men," four dollars per day during the summer and fall of 1855, for electing-morose Fremont and Dayton; and to cap the climax have made the Treasury of the State bankrupt. Therefore in consequence of their shameful profligacy and extravagance, to say nothing of their thefts and falseness, the black republican party of Ohio, are unworthy the confidence and support of an honest and free people.

6th. RESOLVED, That we look in vain for any of the great and whole some laws which were promised to be enacted by the black republican legislature; but justice to their professed statesmanship compels us to admit that they have passed a law, authorizing the State officers to borrow millions of dollars on the credit of the State; they have passed the so-called "bird law," and "fish law," for the protection of "cock robin," and the "little fishes;" and they have passed a law bringing our State government into direct conflict with the general government; and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to remove the deep disgrace which has been put upon our noble State by the passage of the last named law, especially.

7th. RESOLVED, That we regard the proposed amendments to the constitution of our State, and the banking law got up by the black republican majority in the last legislature as wrong in principle, and only intended to advance the interests of banks and corporations at the expense of the people; and that we believe it to be the duty of every democrat and friend of this country in Ohio, to vote against them at the coming election.

The Ashland Clover Hauling & Cleaning Machine.

The advertisement of these celebrated machines in another column is certainly deserving the attention of the farmers. Messrs. Mansfield & Whiting, the proprietors of the Ashland Agricultural Works, have made for 1857, a large number of these machines. In previous years, they have sold throughout the clover growing States, Canada and Europe. They were exhibited at the World's Fair in New York, and from the number of premiums awarded the Machines at the various State and County Fairs wherever exhibited, they must be the best machines of the kind ever offered to the American public. Read the Advertisement.

Not long since, a youth older in wit than in years after being chastised concerning the power of Nature, replied—"Ma, I think there's one thing Nature can't do." What is it? Inquired the mother.—"She can't make Bill Jones's mouth any bigger without setting his ear's back!"

Latest News.

Burglary and Murder at Mansfield.—The Mansfield Herald reports two cases of burglary in that place within the past week, in one of which the burglar was shot, and in the other a citizen killed in his own home.

On Monday morning a clerk who was sleeping in the store of Sturges & Co., was aroused by the creaking of a pane of glass, and on looking out, discovered a fellow attempting to get through a window into the hardware store of S. Blymeyer & Co. Having effected an entrance, he opened the back door of the store and stationed a comrad to watch. He then reentered the store and attempted to open the safe, but failed. After possessing himself of about forty dollars worth of knives and all the keys in the locks on the sample board he decamped. The clerk, Mr. Eyster, who had been watching him, having armed himself with a loaded pistol, and as the burglar passed by the window, fired at his legs. The thief immediately threw up his arms and yelling lustily, dropped his booty and fled with his comrade, making his escape.

On Friday morning, Mr. Lackalorn, of Ontario was struck on the head by a roller, and has remained senseless ever since. The store of Mr. H. Alpins his house, and he was awakened by the barking of a dog in the store. He arose and looked out of the window, but saw nothing to excite suspicion. A few minutes later he started to go into the kitchen, and as he entered the door his wife heard him fall heavily on the floor. In running to his aid, she fell over his body, and raised the cry of murder, which attracted the neighbors. Mr. H. was found insensible, and on being raised, vomited large quantities of blood. He has been irrational ever since, but may recover. A mark of a blow was found behind his ear, as if from a slug-shot. The kitchen window was found open, and the villain gone.—Cleveland Leader.

The Mysterious Burial Case in Newark, New Jersey.

The mysterious burial of a female in the sand, on the shore of Sheen'sburg river, by Dr. Wm. H. Conover, of Newark, New Jersey, has been fully investigated by the Coroner.

The wife, Margaret Dale, was the sister-in-law of Dr. Conover, and appears to have been imbecile, and to have been regarded as a burden on the family. The examination of the physicians disclosed no traces of poison or violence. The stomach and intestines presented a natural appearance. The lungs were very much congested, and appeared highly diseased. Only the evidence of Dr. Conover and his son was heard before the jury yesterday. The case, as it now stands, exhibits no evidence of any violence on the part of Dr. Conover towards the deceased, but a great propriety, arising either from agitation under the peculiar circumstances of being away from home in a small boat, or from a disregard of the deceased, on account of her imbecile character. The relationship between deceased and the family was never acknowledged, and a ruling idea of Dr. C. in all the proceedings seems to have been to have been to dispose of her as quickly as possible, so that the relations should never be discovered. In this he must be adjudged guilty of impropriety, if not of inhumanity.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

Indian Corn.

Maize, or Indian Corn, originated in America, and is not yet well cultivated to any extent on the European continent. Though the people of Great Britain cannot be made to appreciate its merits fully, the aggregate exports of corn 1856, in the form of grain, meal, corn starch, farina, etc., amounted to between seven and eight million dollars, or about one-fourth of the whole exports of the country, and 6,700,000 bushels, considerably more than half, went to England alone.

Corn has always been an important article in this country, both of consumption and export. The total amount of this produce exported in 1870 was 578,519 bushels, in 1871, 2,064,930 bushels, of which 391,495 were Indian meal. The value of corn and its manufactures exported from the United States in 1870, was \$207,119; in 1871, \$1,217,065; in 1872, \$1,044,510; in 1873, \$1,053,293; in 1874, \$1,462,894. The export increases more rapidly than the production. The export of corn quadrupled between 1840 and 1850, while the production did not quite double.

The great amount of invention bestowed on corn planters, corn cutters, shellers, corn grinders, etc., tends each year to promote the increase of production. It has been estimated that as a general rule, seven pounds of corn will produce one pound of pork; so that in localities where through distance from market or from transportation facilities, the cereal cannot be raised at a profit for sale, it frequently the material used in fattening the more concentrated form of diet, and on which, consequently, the freight is less. Corn meal, we believe, is most valuable for animals that chew the cud; horses and hogs, as a general rule, seven pounds of corn will produce one pound of pork; so that in localities where through distance from market or from transportation facilities, the cereal cannot be raised at a profit for sale, it frequently the material used in fattening the more concentrated form of diet, and on which, consequently, the freight is less. 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